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allowed shares of stock created by it to be owned by other corporations and after some of this stock has been bought by a foreign "trust," the State cannot then change the nature of the stock and prescribe who shall not be owners thereof. Such a measure could be successfully resisted. It would be a violation of vested property rights. Voting the stock could hardly be considered a business as distinguished from a property right, and a foreign corporation owning the stock would be able to retain the privilege of voting as a shareholder even after a license to do business within the State had been revoked. The right of a State to define the nature of stock created by it is a right which each State can exercise so as to prevent industrial combinations. But the power is preventive, and if it goes unexercised we may conclude that the public is not as much opposed to the centralization of control in all our industries as is sometimes asserted.

CASES ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES. Selected by Floyd R. Mechem. Third Edition. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1902. pp. xvi, 758.

The cases republished in this volume have been selected by the editor, we are told in the Introduction, with a view to answering the question, "What is the measure of damages?" In the main, the selection appears to have been wisely made, and to justify the editor's hope "that the book may prove reasonably adequate to exhibit the most important aspects of the law of damages." Some points have not been dealt with, it is true, which another collector of cases on this subject might consider quite important. For example, there is no case bearing on the question of damages payable by parties to negotiable paper. But, as the editor remarks in his preface to this edition, the subject is so broad, that many questions must remain unnoticed in a book of cases.

The typography of this book cannot be admired. The cases are reprinted from the plates of the National Reporter System. Not only do the pages display double columns of fine print, but they furnish samples of four distinct styles of type. Undoubtedly, this use of old plates renders the volume cheaper in price, but it gives it a cheap appearance, too. The practice results in another feature which is unworthy of commendation. Cases are "reproduced entire," although large parts of them have no bearing on the measure of damages. Notable examples of this are afforded by *McIntyre v. Sholtz* (p. 41) and *Roehm v. Horst* (p. 377). In the former case, but four lines, out of a page and a half, are devoted to the measure of damages. The latter case fills seven pages, but less than one-third of a page has to do with the special topic of the book. The external appearance of the volume is quite attractive.

COMMERCIAL TRUSTS; THE GROWTH AND RIGHTS OF AGGREGATE CAPITAL. By John R. Dos Passos. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1901. pp. viii, 137.

It is not easy to assign a place to this twice-told tale. Though its author is a prominent and successful lawyer, its subject-matter

is not law, and he expressly disclaims for it the description of political economy. On the contrary, he declares, it is a discussion of *facts*, though the "facts" presented consist almost entirely of the opinions and theories of a singularly optimistic corporation lawyer as to the beneficent character of commercial combinations and the futility of all attempts to supervise and regulate them.

The statement that the argument was delivered by the author, not in a "Current Topics" course before a woman's club, but before the Industrial Commission, which, under the authority of Congress, sat at Washington during the year 1899, raises a mild and somewhat belated curiosity as to the functions of that distinguished body. For Mr. Dos Passos' very elementary exposition can hardly have contributed materially to the enlightenment of men of affairs, engaged for months in sifting the commercial conditions of the United States and Europe. But the little work is not without merit as a popular, though one-sided, presentation of the Trust question to such as are not equal to the discussions of that question by Professor Clark and President Hadley. From this point of view it is hardly worth while to quarrel with our author's curiously inadequate and misleading treatment of the Statute of Monopolies of 21 James (p. 81), and his condensation of the whole of Professor Jenks' argument against Trusts and his own answers thereto into a foot-note (pp. 102-105).

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES. By ARCHIBALD ROBINSON WATSON. The Michie Company. Charlottesville, Va. 1901. pp. lxxiii, 944.

Without doubt, the first criticism to be made of this book, and one sure to be made by every reader, is called out by the offensive head line at the top of each left-hand page "Wat. Pers. Inj." Think of such a head line assailing the eye of the learned reader, or of the gentle reader, or even of the reader who is not entitled to an epithet of any kind—of assailing the eye four hundred and forty-four times; for that number of times is the offense repeated! If a line of abbreviations was really necessary, why was it not made picturesque, as "Wat. O. Dam." or "Wat. Dam. Inj."? But abbreviations of any sort seem wholly uncalled for. There is plenty of space for the line "Watson on Damages," or "Watson on Personal Injuries," or "Damages for Personal Injuries."

The title on the back of the book is somewhat misleading. It places the emphasis on Damages, and indicates that the volume is specially devoted to the discussion of that topic. One has only to glance at the table of contents to discover that the book covers a much wider field. It is in fact a treatise on actions for personal injuries. Not only are the general principles of liability in such actions dealt with, quite freely, but questions of practice and procedure are discussed at length, while several chapters are devoted to the law of evidence applicable to actions for personal injuries. Less than half the volume is reserved for the consideration of the rules relating to the measure of damages. That space suffices, how-